

THE SEASON'S BATHING SUIT.

IT IS AS BECOMING AS IT IS PRACTICAL.

For the first time in the history of the world, the bathing suit is becoming a fashion. It is no longer a mere necessity, but a part of the woman's wardrobe.

If the reports from the various swimming grounds of the city are to be believed, the New York girl is to be seen in her swimming costume more frequently than ever this summer. All winter long the swimming teachers were kept busy both by women who were learning the art and by amateur women who realized that muscular exercise is as necessary in winter as in summer and adopted that method of keeping themselves in good physical condition.

With the increase in the number of the women who actually swim, the old joke about the elaborate bathing suit that never comes in contact with the water has lost its point, and the modern bathing suit, while far more attractive than the bathing garb of olden time, is as practical as it is becoming.

There is no reason why a woman should not look passably well in bathing clothes to-day, unless her figure is very bad or she is incapable of looking well in anything. The hideous baggy dress of old days has been replaced by a trim and shapely model, made of material that will keep its shape and shed the water readily, and in point of detail trimmings is eminently pretty and becoming.

To be sure there are always women who are too indolent or too careless to make the necessary effort to look well in their bathing clothes and there are others who have not the requisite taste; but for the summer girl of the right type the manufacturers have provided a wide range of attractive bathing paraphernalia, and there will certainly be many pleasing figures mingled with the flocks on the beaches this summer.

Once upon a time a silk bathing suit would have been regarded as the height of extravagance and folly, but to-day silk is accepted as one of the most desirable materials for the purpose and is popular with women who can afford to pay the price asked for the good silk models. The doctors do not look favorably upon the innovation, but then the doctors are not enthusiastic in favor of any of the materials most used for the up to date bathing costume.

As a matter of fact, the old fashioned garment of flannel or serge, or rather the new fashioned garment made from the old fashioned materials, is the most desirable thing for the bather, if health is the sole consideration, and some women should not wear anything else; but mohair and silk certainly look better, and if the wearer's circulation is good and she does not chill readily after coming out of the water these materials are comfortable enough.

A fine twill serge of hard finish is more presentable when wet than a flannel, because it does not cling so limply, and if some such warm woolen stuff is necessary, serge is perhaps the best choice; but the pretty flannels now used for tennis, etc., are often preferred, and Panama, cashmere, challis, chevot and henrietta all are pressed into service by the makers.

The fashionable woman, however, in a majority of cases chooses either silk or mohair for her bathing suit, and it is in her interests that the manufacturers have exerted their best efforts. Of course, some fastidious women have their suits made to order, but this is the exception rather than the rule, and such pretty models are displayed in the shops that it seems useless to bother about having a costume made.

One should, though, have the ready made suit carefully fitted and altered, and should choose it with as much consideration for its becoming qualities as one would give to the choosing of any other costume. Too many women think that any approach to fitting will be satisfactory in a bathing suit and do not realize what a difference in the appearance of the bather is effected by good lines in the suit.

Among the silk stuffs most popular for the bathing costume, wash taffeta, fine twill serge and satin are the favorites. Pongee, China silk and several other kinds of proof silks of Oriental type are also used; but, though they wash well, they have not enough body to be very satisfactory.

The satins, duchess, qualities and various cheaper cotton backings, stand the water much better than one would imagine, keep their shape and body make them more accurate to say that its finish stands the water better, though the satin will outwear the taffeta. Here again black is very frequently selected but the tastes of all colors are liked, and this year there are many charming plaid effects both in the silks and in the woollens.

The tartan plaids are most often chosen and are trimmed with plain colors, braiding or embroidery being usually applied to the trimming material. Blue and green, dark blue and light blue, and gray and blue and white are favorite color combinations for the plaid costumes, but the gayest colorings are also used.

It is a mistake to choose a very light color for the bathing suit, though delightful models are shown in white, in light blue and in other delicate tones. These suits are pretty at first and may be freshened by washing, but much of the time they are sure to look dirty and untidy, and even if only wet and not soiled they have the appearance of being dirty.

All black suits relieved only by pipings of bright color and a chemise of the relieving color, or of white embroidered in the relieving color, are universally liked, as are the blues made in the same way.

The prevailing princess line is reflected in bathing suits made in one piece and held by shirtings at the waist, but this model cannot be highly recommended for shapeliness after use, and even a slim and graceful girl will look better in the conventional blouse and skirt, the skirt neatly buttoned or sewed to the blouse and covered by a belt so fastened that it is warranted to stay in place. Carelessness about the waist, however, is a crying evil in the bathing suit, and among the pretty models in silk and mohair this season are blouses which cross in surplus fashion with shawl collars and two or three large buttons.

Whether the neck is cut low or high depends upon the taste of the wearer, and frequently upon the neck of the wearer.

—but the average woman looks far better in a blouse cut fairly high or equipped with a shield, slightly low round neck effects, usually accompanied by yoke arrangements, are becoming to some women, and the square cut is also possible, but the décolletage must never be pronounced if it is to be in good taste.

The puff above ending just above the elbow is the rule, and the blouse is plaited or folded. The skirt is slightly full around above and back, but plain or almost plain in the middle front, and is aimed to afford ample width without too much fullness at the waistband.

The knickerbockers which are the inevitable accompaniment of the suit are usually of this style of the color of the skirt or blouse. Stockings to match the suit are often worn, but many women prefer black stockings no matter what color they are to be worn and wear black sandals as well.

For the head there are the familiar caps of thin silk rubber in plaid or in color to

SWIMMING LESSONS AT HOME.

EASY TO TAKE AND MAY BE THE MEANS OF SAVING LIFE.

Suggestions of a Life Saver for Women Who Go on the Water—A Tank Not Necessary to Master the Motion of Swimming—Secrets to Be Gained on a Table.

"How to swim? Bless you, no. Most of the men and women, particularly the women who can't be happy away from the water in summer, don't know the first thing about swimming. It was a man who has done duty as a life saver at many a beach who was talking.

"Did any one ever hear of a woman who thought the very first thing she ought to learn preparatory to a season spent in boats and yachts was swimming? Well, hardly ever.

"The reason? Too much trouble. Few

JUST WOMEN AFTER ALL.

The Famous Foundation Applied at the St. Paul Convention of Clubs.

"I wonder whether that horn turns in or out?" "Ah! just look at his little twenty-tony shirt!" "And it fastens on the left shoulder!" "Just look at that collapsible playground, if you will!"

"She says she invented them all for her own babies and now she baby is going through Harvard and the other baby is studying on the University of Chicago football team."

The women hung over the tiny garments. They gazed the little woolly shirts and stroked the machine-made overalls and questioned the exhibitor, who was also the inventor. When they had got all the ideas they could they still hovered around.

Let cynics say what they will, the most popular exhibit at the meeting of the Clans-

WOMEN DEMAND A STAMP.

SAY IT'S TIME TO BREAK INTO THE POSTAL GALLERY.

Wants Ministry of Postage to Stamp the Latest Long Sleeve—Denver Club Women Start Movement to Secure It—See Anthony Favored.

Denver, June 15.—Club women of Denver are taking the initiative in a movement to secure the adoption of a woman's postage stamp—a stamp having upon it the likeness of a woman.

At a meeting of a women's club here, held a few days before the Colorado delegation left for St. Paul to attend the annual convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the idea was discussed informally and it was decided, through petition and, if possible, with the cooperation of the Colorado delegation in Congress,



BATHING SUITS OF BLACK, BLUE, CHECKED AND WHITE BRILLIANTINE TAFFETA.

harmonize with the costume, and these have almost entirely superseded the plain rubber cap over which a bright kerchief is tied. The rubber cap comes in several shapes, and if a cap does not afford enough protection from the sun, picturesque poke bonnets are in order, though these are not practical for the woman who does serious swimming.

Bathing corsets, which are merely girdles of elastic or linen, fitting very loosely but insuring smoothness of fit for the belt and a certain degree of shapeliness for the plump figure are in demand, and are really not a bad thing, though the strong minded scoff at the very idea of swimming in a corset.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR 'RATUS.

A Vermont Story of Bishop Hall and a Negro Who Wanted to Join the Church.

At a recent dinner which was attended by a number of clergymen President Buchanan of the University of Vermont told the following of Bishop Hall of the Episcopal diocese of Vermont, in response to some good natured chaff about the liberal views of the Congregational Church and the ease with which anybody could join it.

He said he had heard of a negro who had many times applied for membership in St. Paul's Church at Burlington, but had not been able to satisfy the Bishop that his state of mind entitled him to admission. The negro had been advised to pray that his spiritual condition might improve.

After doing so he made an application. The Bishop said to him: "Well, Erasmus, have you prayed as I told you to?"

"Yes indeed, sir; I done prayed an' I done told de Lawd I wants join St. Paul's Church," de Lawd he say to me. If we may judge by the frequency with which the town was obliged to renew the brass tips to the staves of the tipping men, three of whom were always on duty to keep the youth from disorder.

Behind the children and still higher, in square pews against the wall, sat the young men and maidens, the latter on the north and the former on the south. One gallery was reserved for colored men and one for colored women, and, queerest of all, a high square pew over the north stairway was assigned to old maids and a similar pew over the south stairs to old bachelors. Just how many years these two classes had to number before they were promoted from the lower seats to the more desirable ones, if we may judge by the frequency with which the town was obliged to renew the brass tips to the staves of the tipping men, three of whom were always on duty to keep the youth from disorder.

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persons enjoy swimming lessons, strange to say, whether in a tank or in the ocean. What every woman gives to aquatic recreations ought to do is to get the swimming movements down so perfectly that she can use them as naturally as she uses her two feet in walking; and she can do this in her bedroom as well as in the water—better at first, although maybe teachers of swimming may not care to have me say so.

"I don't mean to say that even when learned these movements ought not to be practised in the water. No, indeed. No one can learn to swim by not going near the water.

"What I do mean is this: say that two women are upset in deep water. One of them has learned the six principal swimming movements, the other is utterly ignorant of them. Supporting the first woman retains her presence of mind, which is always very doubtful, she will have a good chance of keeping afloat until rescued; the other will have no chance at all, provided the rescuer is slow in arriving.

"It's quite worth while then, it seems to me, for any one to practise these movements for fifteen minutes a day and keep it up for one month, by which time they would be as easily managed as sitting down on a chair and getting up again. The only apparatus needed is a small stand or table about twelve or fourteen inches in diameter. At first don't use the table. For a week or ten days it is better to practise with the arms only in a standing position.

"The first of the three arm movements is to bring the elbows close to the side, spread the hands out flat and place them together about eight inches in front of the body. The second movement is to throw the hands out straight in front of the chest as far as they will go. The third movement separates the hands and brings the arms straight out on a line with the shoulders. The three movements in fact are really one continuous sweep of the arms—the hands in the chest position being thrown to the front, then sweeping as far apart as possible to the right and left.

"After this movement is mastered begin the corresponding leg movements, at the same time separating them as far as possible, bringing the feet back again to touch as the arms shoot out from the sides in the third movement. Then as the arms come back to the first position again the legs drop to the V shape.

"Naturally without the sustaining power of a body of water these leg movements are more difficult, more tedious than when practised under ordinary conditions. On the other hand, the absence of nervousness and secure helps a woman to catch on to them more readily than if taught in the regular way."

The Kaiser Doesn't Like Cats.

From the London Globe.

The Kaiser has his antipathies and one of his strongest is said to be for cats. He is alleged to have been the means of inducing the Berlin municipality to tax them. Every pussy must now wear her medal as a badge of honor, and she is to be taken as proof conclusive that the tax has not been paid, and pussy will be hurried to the lethal chamber.

WHAT NIAGARA COSTS US.

Its Expenses Put at \$122,500,000 and Fifty Million Tons of Coal Annually.

H. W. Buck, an engineer writing for the Outlook, makes out that we have an expensive luxury in Niagara Falls.

The total hydraulic energy of the Falls, says Mr. Buck, would represent about 8,500,000 horse-power. To generate one horse-power continuously for a year by a steam engine requires about thirteen tons of coal.

To generate, therefore, continuously 8,500,000 horse-power by steam would require about 110,000,000 tons of coal per year.

To generate electric power by steam with the most modern steam plant costs not less than \$50 a horse-power a year, allowing for fixed charges and operating expenses.

Niagara power can be generated and sold in large quantities for \$15 a horse-power a year, or for \$35 a horse-power a year less than is possible from the use of coal and the steam engine.

From the above it will be seen that if all the hydraulic energy of the Falls were utilized for power purposes there would result to the country an annual saving of \$35 a horse-power for 8,500,000 horse-power, or \$122,500,000, and in addition there would be an annual saving in coal consumption of 50,000,000 tons.

These figures illustrate what it costs the people of this continent annually to maintain Niagara Falls as a spectacle. They represent the saving to those who would consume the power, and not the profit of those who might own the power development.

This waste involved in prohibiting the development of Niagara power might be likened to a great conflagration, which is a waste of power as well as a waste of money. Such a conflagration might be one of the most magnificent sights in the world, and people might come from all parts to view it, but the human race would certainly be justified in using every effort to stop the waste by putting out the fire.

to bring the matter to the attention of Congress at its next regular session. Meanwhile the women propose securing the cooperation of club women in as many other States as possible.

To ascertain the sentiment of the members present as to the woman most worthy to have the honor of having her picture used a straw vote was taken. Susan B. Anthony was an easy winner, but Martha Washington, Frances Willard, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Denver, the president of the National Federation, and Carrie Chapman Catt each had supporters.

The Denver women believe they are entitled to be regarded as leaders of the movement, not only because of their present activity in the matter but also because in this State the women's rights cause has taken deeper root than in almost any other. Not only do the women of Colorado vote in school and municipal elections, as is the case with their sisters in a number of other States, but they also vote for President and members of Congress.

At one time they were represented in the lower house of the Colorado Legislature by a member of their own sex. The women were an important factor, too, in a special election called recently to vote upon the issuance of franchises to street railway, gas and electric light companies. They are recognized as a factor to be considered in campaigns and many of their number have been elected to influential political positions. The Women's Club here, the leading organization maintained by members of the sex, occupies one of the handsomest clubhouses in the West.

The idea of a woman's postage stamp is not strictly original, but the present plan goes further than any ever before proposed. France has a woman's stamp, but this is placed upon a letter alongside the regular Government stamp and not as a substitute for it. The Government stamp represents a young woman resting her hand upon a table which bears a motto, "Rights of Man," while the stamp adopted by the women is a reverse of this, showing a young man resting his hand upon a table with the motto "Rights of Woman."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, then president of the National Federation, advocated the adoption of a similar stamp in America at the federation's convention in Washington a few years ago.

Frenchman at the Phone.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In London they say, "Are you there?" at the telephone. In New York, "Hello!" in Paris, "Allô, allô." Why do they say, "Allô?" That is just the inquiry that is occupying newspaper attention at this moment. Is it English, is it French, is it Esperanto? "Some declare it to be the English 'Halloo!' which is an encouragement as well as a signal. No one doubts that the demure of the telephone wants a great deal of encouragement. Then there is the supposition that it is a corruption of the French 'Holloo!' Others more imaginative see in it an allusion to 'au loup,' though the connection is not apparent except in the case of the wolf and the telephone. But one of your contemporaries produces documentary proof to show that in the early days of telephoning in France they used the formula 'Allô, allô.'"

After a few years usage, the "n" dropped away, leaving the "l" sound, whatever the origin of the call, the "l" lady of the telephone is equally indignant.

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GREAT WOMAN OF THE ORIENT.

Hatshepsut, Who Was Crowned a King of Egypt.

One of the greatest works of archaeological exploration of recent years is that which the Egypt Exploration Fund has been for more than ten years engaged upon—the clearing and partial restoration of the great temple of Amen and Hathor at Dier-el-Bahari, near Thebes. There were two temples at Dier-el-Bahari, the older the temple of King Menthuhotep III. of the Twelfth Dynasty, about B. C. 2500, the later the splendid one erected by the great Queen Hatshepsut about B. C. 1500. The latter temple is the one on which so much time and money have been expended. The outlay has not been wasted, for we have restored to us the memorials of the life and deeds of one of the most remarkable women the Orient has ever produced, writes W. St. Chad Boscawen in the London Globe, and one who from her resemblance in mental capacity and enterprise to our own Virgin Queen may be fitly styled the Elizabeth of Egypt.

The daughter of Thothmes I. by his beautiful wife, Queen Aahmes, she was early associated with her father, and on the walls of the birth chamber of the temple we see the scenes representing her birth as a divine incarnation of her father, Amen-Ra. All monarchs of the great Theban dynasties were supposed to be children of Amen. On another wall is depicted the ceremony of her coronation as King, for she assumed male attire, even a false beard, and used all the kingly titles in her inscriptions.

One very important series of sculptures is that which represents the return of the great naval expedition which she sent to the income-producing land of Punt, probably Somaliland, which, under Nashi, her Admiral, the Ruler of the period, returned laden with rich treasure and strange animals, birds and plants. The new volume on the exploration which has just been issued by the expedition fund contains some very interesting matter, for it relates to the shrine of Amen-Ra and the forecourt, all of which were richly decorated with sculptures.

The shrine, which consisted of two rooms, was entered by a lofty granite doorway, and on either side of the door were representations of the man queen, wearing the crowns of upper and lower Egypt. A specially interesting scene here represents the Queen being brought before Amen, the god Thoth, or Hermes, acts as priest, and introduces her with a curious address. "She salutes thee; she speaks to thee." She cools thee with water, she gives thee incense. The double is satisfied when she fumigates thee with the eye of thy own body, her incense. O Amen, lord of the thrones of the two lands, when thou restest in thy abode, where thy beauties

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are worshipped, grant her life, strength and happiness."

Such is the threshold prayer. The shroud doubt contained the two sacred by of the morning and evening, both in which he sailed across the sky. In the inner dark shrine chamber was the splendid shrine of ebony, in which the statue of the god was seated.

In Egypt, unlike other lands except Greece, the names of artists of great work are known, and handed down. In relation to this great temple we know that architect was a man named Senmut—v in addition to his artistic abilities, was a familiar French analogy, the "dis" of the Royal Seal. He it was who built this and many other temples for his mistress. The work of decoration given to a man named Tehuti, the rec of whose life is found on a stele discovered by the Marquess of Northampton.

"Tell Me" and "Say."

From the London Chronicle.

An American story in yesterday's O' Windows began, as many American stories begin, with "say." Now, how many English readers know the person and the tone of the American "say"? Does it stand for "me" or for "I say"? For the first there is a familiar French analogy, the "dis" of the Royal Seal. He it was who built this and many other temples for his mistress. The work of decoration given to a man named Tehuti, the rec of whose life is found on a stele discovered by the Marquess of Northampton.